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St. James's, March 11.

THE following Address of the Commander in Chief, the Judge and Jurats of the Island of Alderney, has been presented to His Majesty by Thomas Le Cocq, Esq; Judge of the said Island, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bed Chamber in Waiting: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Commander in Chief, the Judge and Jurats of your Majesty's Island of Alderney, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of the said Island.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commander in Chief, the Judge and Jurats of your Majesty's Island of Alderney, most humbly beg Leave to express our Joy on your Majesty's happy Return to your British Dominions.

The many Blessings which have incessantly flowed from your Majesty's auspicious Reign, and in particular your Care to put your Majesty's Island of Alderney under your Command, and in a proper Way of Defence against your Majesty's Enemies, must excite in us the most zealous and loyal Affection, as well as in all true Britons; and in a more particular Manner are we engaged now to render our most grateful Acknowledgements to your Majesty for the General Peace happily concluded to the Wishes of your Majesty, a Congratulation we hope the more acceptable to your Majesty as it is founded on a just Sense and true Interest of your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects.

Permit us, Great Sir, to assure your Majesty that no Returns of Duty and Gratitude shall ever be wanting on our Part, and that we will contribute all in our Power to further your Majesty's most gracious Intentions, by a right Use and Improvement of so valuable a Blessing, and by behaving ourselves in every Respect as becometh most faithful and loyal Subjects towards the best of Kings.

We are,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful and most dutiful and loyal Subjects and Servants.

Given under our Hands and Seal at Alderney, the 28th of January 1748-9.

Madrid, February 25. On the 13th Instant arrived here from Lisbon Benjamin Keene, Esq; His Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court, and on the 17th had a private Audience of his Catholick Majesty, and was received in the most gracious Manner; immediately after which he had an Audience of the Queen. Their Majesties invited him to their

Opera, Supper and Balls for the two last Nights of the Carnaval. The Duke de Huefcar, the Spanish Ambassador in France, has received Leave to return hither, and Lieutenant General Don Francisco Pignatelli is named to succeed the Duke in that Embassy.

Hague, March 18, N. S. The Deputies of Holland proposed Yesterday, in the Assembly of the States General, the issuing a Proclamation to prohibit light Ducats, and to recal all the Gold Coin that may be under Weight, in order to its being new coin'd; but the Deputies of five Provinces desired some Time to consider of this Proposal. Besides the Proclamation lately issued in the Name of the Prince Stadtholder, and Court of Justice, prohibiting all Games of Hazard; the High Council of War has published another, by which that Prohibition is directed in particular to all Military Persons, who are, in Case of Disobedience, to be broke, and otherwise punished with the utmost Severity. M. Hasselaer, was appointed last Saturday, by the Prince Stadtholder, to be his Highness's Representative, not only in the College of Admiralty of Amsterdam, but likewise in the two other Colleges of this Province, viz. of the Maese, and of North Holland. No Body is yet appointed to represent the Prince in the Admiralty of Friesland; but M. Van Borssele is already his Highness's Representative in Zealand, and presides in his Name, both in the College of Admiralty, and in the Assembly of the States of that Province. The Court Martial that was appointed to enquire into the Conduct of General Cronstrom, having suspended their Deliberations, the General Officers who composed it, are preparing to set out for their respective Posts, and General Cronstrom will have Leave to retire to his Estate.

Leicester House, March 11.

On Wednesday Morning last, about Nine o'Clock, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Princess.

Admiralty Office, March 4, 1748-9.

By Letters from Rear Admiral Boscawen, dated at Fort St. David, the 17th of October 1748, we have the following Account, viz.

On the 8th of May, the Rear Admiral sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, with his Majesty's Squadron under his Command, and six Ships of the Dutch East India Company, and, after a fatiguing Passage, occasioned by a Series of contrary Winds, very unusual at that Season, on the 23d of June, at Day-break, they made the Island of Mauritius, having parted from three of the Dutch Ships in the bad Weather in their Passage. Upon Sight of the Island, the Admiral consulted with his Captains, about the most proper Passage for the Ships to take in going in; and it being determined to run



tween Long Island and the Gunners Coin, the Men of War to lead in Line of Battle, and the India Ships to follow them, Orders were given accordingly, and the greatest Part of the Fleet anchored the same Night in a Place called Turtle Bay; between the River of that Name and Tomb River, about two Leagues to the Eastward of the Harbour, and the rest got in the next Day, having been fired at in their Passage from two Fascine Batteries of about six Guns each, but without receiving any Damage.

At Day-light the Enemy began to fire from two other Fascine Batteries they had raised on each Side of the Entrance of the two aforesaid Rivers, and they were perceived to be hard at Work in the Wood fronting where the Squadron lay, in throwing up Intrenchments and raising other Batteries, and several large Ships were seen lying in the Harbour.

Hereupon the Pembroke, which was nearest in, was ordered to fire and disturb them at their Work, and the Swallow Sloop was sent with Captain Lloyd of the Eltham, the two principal Engineers, and an Artillery Officer, to run along the Shore and reconnoitre the Coast, in order to discover what Place would be most convenient for landing the Troops; who, on their Return, reported, that the Enemy had fired on them in their Passage from eight different Batteries, as well as from the Forts at the Entrance of the Harbour; that a large Ship of two Tier of Guns lay with her Broadside across the Mouth of the Harbour; that there were 13 other Ships in the Harbour, (several of them large ones) fitted or fitting for the Sea; and that they thought it impracticable to land any where to the Eastward of the Harbour, on Account of the Thickness of the Woods which came down close to the Water-side; it was therefore judged most feasible to attempt to land beyond the great River, to the Westward of the Town. So soon as it was dark, the Masters of the Six Line of Battle Ships were ordered to go in the Barges, and sound all along the Shore to try the Depths of Water, and see particularly whether it was practicable to land at the Place proposed; but they, on their Return, having declared that there was a Reef of Rocks run all along about twenty Yards from the Shore, which made it impossible for Boats to land, except at the River's Mouth, right against where the Fleet lay, and at the Harbour, where the Channel was not above an hundred Fathoms wide, and very difficult to get in, as the Wind blows always right out; this determined the Admiral to call a Council of War, composed of the principal Sea and Land Officers, to lay before them these Reports, and his Instructions, so far as they related to the Attack of Mauritius, and to consult with them what was best to be done. It was agreed, as they were unacquainted with the Strength of the Enemy on the Island, to send three Ten-oar Boats, under the Command of Major Cuming, to endeavour to surprize and get a Prisoner from the Shore; which was accordingly attempted, but in vain; and the Council being met again next Morning, and it appearing to them, that the Reduction of the Island of Mauritius was not the principal Design of the Expedition, and as there was such a Strength of Ships in the Harbour, and the Preparations which the Enemy had made all along the Coast, made it certain that the Attack must be attended with considerable Loss; they were

of Opinion, that upon these Considerations, no Attempt should be made at this Place, but that the Squadron should proceed with the utmost Expedition to the Coast of Coromandel, so as to begin the Operations there before the Monsoons shift.

It was two Days before the Fleet could leave this Island, several of them being so short of Bread, Fire-wood, and Water, as to make it necessary to take from one to give to another; and just as they were under Sail, one of the Dutch Ships that had parted Company joined them, but the other two were not heard of. When the Fleet was under Sail, the Dutch Ships took their Leave, and stretched away to the Southward, and the Admiral being desirous, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Council of War, to make the shortest Cut possible to the Coast of Coromandel, passed through the Islands and Sands to the Northward of Mauritius, and on the 29th of July the whole Squadron arrived safe at Fort St. David.

It being determined at Fort St. David to undertake the Siege of Pondicherry, they immediately set about landing the necessary Stores and Troops from the Ships, and formed a Camp about a Mile from the Fort, all the People continuing very healthy, as they had done the whole Voyage, which the Admiral thinks owing to the Air-pipes, which he esteems to be of infinite Service. And the Marines serving in the Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Griffin, now at Fort St. David, being joined to those of Mr. Boscawen, a very good Battalion was formed of 700 Men.

On the 1st of August the Exeter was sent to anchor off of Pondicherry, and two Days after, the Chester, Pembroke, and Swallow Sloop to join her; and Captain Pawlett of the Exeter, was directed to take the Soundings all about, and see how nigh the Ships could come to the Town upon Occasion, and cut off all Communication upon that Side.

Every Thing being prepared, the Army began to march on the 8th of August, with whom Mr. Boscawen went himself, and left the Management afloat to Captain Lisle of the Vigilant, with Orders to anchor with the whole Squadron two Miles to the Southward of the Town, and remain there till farther Order.

The Army continued their March on the 9th and 10th, without any Appearance of an Enemy, but on the 11th they made a Shew of about 300 Foot and some Horse, at an Intrenchment they had thrown up, which they abandoned at the Approach of our People. This Post was situated by a small River, and very defensible; and about a Mile from it, on the other Side the Water, was the Fort of Aria Coupan, on the Side of a River, from whence it takes its Name.

Here the Admiral having learnt by a Defter, that the Garrison of the Fort of Aria Coupan consisted only of 100 Men, Whites and Blacks, resolved to make an Attempt next Morning with the Grenadiers and Piquets, to gain a Lodgment in the Village contiguous to it, and there raise a Bomb Battery, as the Fellow said they greatly dreaded a Bombardment, their Magazine not being Bomb Proof; and herein they would have succeeded, as they soon got Possession of the Village, had not the Blacks, who were employed in carrying up the intrenching Tools, on a Shot coming among them, all ran away. And now,

Now, as the Enemy wanted their Batteries they had raised on the other Side Aria Coupan River, it was thought advisable to retire towards the Sea, to open the Communication with the Ships, to get on Shore Cannon and proper Materials for raising Batteries to destroy those of the Enemy above-mentioned, and carry on Approaches against the Fort in Form, which they now found to be regularly defended with a Berme, Ditch, Draw-bridge, and Covered-way. In the Attack of the Village, they had one Lieutenant killed, and four Officers wounded, amongst them was Major Goodyer, the commanding Officer of the Artillery, by a Cannon Ball in his Leg; the Loss of this Officer was the greatest they could have sustained, as he was a very able one, and would have carried on their Approaches in a quite different Manner to what the Engineers did. The Detachment lay on their Arms all Night, and the next Morning the whole Army marched to join them; and in the Afternoon 1100 Seamen, whom the Admiral had caused to be disciplined on board, and exercised in Platoons under the Command of Captain Lloyd, were landed, who mounted Guard, and did all other Duties with the regular Troops.

Having landed four Twelve and four Eighteen Pounders on the 16th at Night, they began to work on a Battery of four Guns, which was compleated and opened next Morning; but being placed by the Engineers quite differently from what was intended, it was of no Manner of Use, for there was a Cluster of Trees between our Battery and that of the Enemy, so that an Angle only of the latter could be seen.

The next Morning, a Battery built by the Artillery Officers was opened with great Success, which the Enemy, with a Troop of 60 European Horse, supported by as many Foot, and some Sea Poys, made a most hazardous Attempt to destroy, but without Success; for though our advanced Guard in the Trench adjoining to the Battery at first gave Way, they soon rallied, and repulsed the Enemy with great Loss, the commanding Officer of the Horse being taken.

Soon after the Enemy's Battery blew up, and destroyed (as they were afterwards informed) upward of 100 Men, upon which some Royals were immediately got into the Village, and they began to bombard the Fort, which about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon blew up likewise. Our People marched directly and took Possession of it, but found that the Garrison were withdrawn with great Haste, having left their Cloaths and every thing behind them.

On the 20th the Admiral removed his Camp to Aria Coupan, and from that Day to the 25th, the People were employed in repairing the Fort, which being compleated, they crossed the River of Aria Coupan, and the same Evening got Possession of a strong Post in the bound Hedge of Pondicherry, about a Mile from the Walls; the Enemy having, to his great Surprise, abandoned it on his advancing, though it was very capable of Defence by a small Number of Men, and so situated, as to have cost a great many in the Attack, had it been disputed.

This Post being to the North West of the Town, the Admiral ordered the Ships down to the Northward of it, and on the 28th opened a Communication that Way, and began to land Trenching Tools and other Necessaries, in order to break Ground before the Place, ordering the

him for carrying on the Attack; and one of them producing a Plan which seemed feasible, he was ordered to set about it immediately, and they broke Ground accordingly on the 30th at Night.

On the 1st of September the Enemy made a Sally upon their Intrenchments with 500 Whites, and 6 or 800 Blacks, but were repulsed by the advanced Guard of 100 Men, with considerable Loss; M. Paradis, their chief Engineer, and Director of all their Military Affairs, being mortally wounded, three or four others of their best Officers killed, and about 100 Men killed or wounded.

The Engineers continued working every Night, without making much Progress, and the Batteries were not compleated till the 25th of September, when they began to play. They consisted of one of eight Guns, viz. six Twenty-four, and two Eighteen Pounders; one of four Guns, two Twenty-four, and two Eighteen Pounders; one Bomb Battery of five large Mortars, and 15 Royals, and another of 15 Cohorns.

The Enemy, on their Part, were not idle, having in the mean time raised three Fascine Batteries to play upon the Trenches, which annoyed them very much, and put them to the Necessity of making two Batteries, one of three, the other of two Guns, to play against them, till the grand Batteries were finished, and these two Batteries were likewise built by the Artillery Officers, who undertook it voluntarily, that the Engineers might not be diverted from the main Point.

Upon the first breaking Ground, the Admiral directed Captain Lisle to order the Bomb Ketch in, and to bombard the Citadel Night and Day, which she continued to do; but in very few Days the Enemy began to bombard her, and had got her Length so exactly, that one Shell staved her Boat a-stern, and another threw the Water in upon her Decks, so that she was obliged always to heave off in the Day-time.

The Season being now far advanced, and the Enemy having formed an Inundation in the Front of the Works, so as to render it impossible to carry them on any farther, the Admiral found, there was nothing left for it, but to endeavour to annoy them as much as possible, and thereby reduce them to a Necessity of surrendering; and with this View he ordered Captain Lisle to extend the Men of War before the Town in Line of Battle, and warp in, and begin to cannonade the Town the Morning after the Batteries were opened, which he did. The Enemy at first returned it very briskly, but soon after slackened, and afterwards continued quiet towards the Sea, though they plied the Batteries warmly on the Land Side.

In this cannonading, the Ships expended a considerable Quantity of Ammunition; and the Admiral finding it did not Answer his End, he ordered Captain Lisle to haul off in the Night out of Gun-shot, and to remain in a Line as before, in order to be ready to haul in again, which he attempted to do; but the Wind having come in from the Sea in the Night, prevented his getting far enough off, and the Enemy began cannonading and bombarding them in the Morning, but without doing much Damage, except killing one Man on board the Vigilant, and Captain Adams of the Harwich, whose Thigh

Thigh was carried away by a Cannon Ball, and whose Death was much regretted, he being a very good Officer.

Our Batteries continued firing, and beat down great Part of the Defence where the Attack was intended, but as they could not carry on the Approaches, by Reason of the Inundation aforementioned, nor were there Men sufficient to begin a new Attack, or carry on the Siege, the Admiral had only to endeavour to make a Breach in the Curtain, at the Distance he then was; which being found impracticable, the Enemy having opened a mask'd Battery of six Guns in the very Curtain they then were attempting to make a Breach in, and began to open another in the Curtain adjoining, so that their Fire became much superior to ours, nine of our Guns being disabled; the Admiral hereupon called a Council of War on the 30th of September, where the State of their Affairs being taken into Consideration, and it appearing, that the Strength of the Army was reduced above 700 Men, since taking the Field, and daily lessening by Sicknes, occasioned by their Fatigue; that the Ships of War could be of no Service against the Enemy's Works, having cannonaded a whole Day without apparent Effect; that the Monsoon and rainy Season were daily expected, which would not only oblige them to raise the Siege with the Loss of the Artillery and Stores, but in all Probability render the Rivers impassable, destroy the Roads, and cut off the Retreat of the Army to Fort St. David, besides the Risks of the Ships being driven off the Coasts: For these Reasons it was unanimously resolved, to embark the Stores and Cannon, and raise the Siege.

From the 1st of October to the 4th they were employed in getting off their Things from the Shore; on the 5th they set Fire to the Batteries, and reembarked the Sailors; and the 6th in the Morning the Army began to march for Fort St. David, and having demolished the Fort of Aria Coupan in their Way, they arrived the next Evening at Fort St. David.

The several little Rivers the Army had to pass the last Day, were so swelled, and the Roads so full of Water from the heavy Rain that fell the Night before, as to make it evident they had moved but just in Time; as another such Shower would have rendered them impassable in many Places.

The Garrison of Pondicherry, by the best Accounts the Admiral could procure, consisted of 1800 or 2000 Europeans, and nigh 3000 Blacks; and his whole Strength, when he marched from Fort St. David, (exclusive of 120 Dutch, lent from their Settlements, and 2000 Blacks) consisted of 2690 Soldiers, 148 Artillery People, and 1097 Seamen; out of which we lost, during the Siege, 757 Soldiers, 43 Artillery Men, and 265 Seamen.

As to the Blacks, tho' they were so numerous, they were of no other Use than to lay on the Skirts of the Camp, to prevent our being surprized or harrassed by the Blacks of the Enemy; for they never would maintain any Post they were put in, without Europeans being continually sent to support them. The Enemy are said to have lost 500 Europeans in the Course of the Siege.

Rear Admiral Griffin, in his Letter of the 15th of August at Fort St. David, writes, that he was then going to Trincomale with the Ships under his Command, to clean and refit, that he

should remain there, till the Beginning of January, then proceed to the Cape of Good-Hope, and remain there till the 15th of April, for other Ships of his Squadron to join him, and then proposed to sail for England.

Whitehall, March 7, 1748-9.

A PROPOSAL having been presented unto His Majesty, for the Establishing a Civil Government in the Province of *Nova Scotia* in *North America*, as also for the better Peopling and Settling the said Province, and extending and improving the Fishery thereof, by granting Lands within the same, and giving other Encouragements to such of the Officers and Private Men lately dismissed His Majesty's Land and Sea Service, as shall be willing to settle in the said Province; And His Majesty having signified His Royal Approbation of the Purport of the said Proposals; The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do, by His Majesty's Commands, give Notice, That proper Encouragement will be given to such of the Officers and Private Men lately dismissed His Majesty's Land and Sea Service, as are willing to accept of Grants of Land, and to settle with or without Families in the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

That Fifty Acres of Land will be granted in Fee Simple to every Private Soldier or Seaman, free from the Payment of any Quit-Rents or Taxes for the Term of Ten Years; at the Expiration whereof no Person to pay more than one Shilling per Annum for every fifty Acres so granted.

That a Grant of ten Acres, over and above the said fifty Acres, will be made to each Private Soldier or Seaman having a Family, for every Person, including Women and Children, of which his Family shall consist; and further Grants made to them on the like Conditions, as their Families shall increase, or in Proportion to their Abilities to cultivate the same.

That Eighty Acres, on like Conditions, will be granted to every Officer under the Rank of Ensign in the Land Service, and that of Lieutenant in the Sea Service, and to such as have Families, fifteen Acres, over and above the said eighty Acres, for every Person, of which their Families shall consist.

That Two hundred Acres, on like Conditions, will be granted to every Ensign, Three hundred to every Lieutenant, Four hundred to every Captain, and Six hundred to every Officer above the Rank of Captain in the Land Service; as also the like Quantity of Four hundred Acres, and on the like Conditions, to every Lieutenant in the Sea Service, and Six hundred Acres to every Captain; and to such of the above-mentioned Officers as have Families a further Grant of Thirty Acres will be made over and above their respective Quotas for every Person of which their Families shall consist.

That the Lands will be parcelled out to the Settlers as soon as possible after their Arrival; and a Civil Government established, whereby they will enjoy all the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities enjoyed by His Majesty's Subjects in any other of the Colonies and Plantations in America under his Majesty's Government; and proper Measures will also be taken for their Security and Protection.

That all such as are willing to accept of the above Proposals, shall, with their Families, be subsisted during their Passage, as also for the Space of Twelve Months after their Arrival.

That they shall be furnished with Arms and Ammunition, as far as will be judged necessary for their Defence, with a proper Quantity of Materials and Utensils for Husbandry, clearing and cultivating their Lands, erecting Habitations, carrying on the Fishery, and such other Purposes as shall be necessary for their Support.

That all such Persons as are desirous of engaging in the above Settlement, do transmit by Letter, or personally give in their Names, signifying in what Regiment or Company, or on board what Ship they last served, and, if they have Families, what Number

ber of Persons belonging to such Family they intend to carry with them, distinguishing the Age and Quality of each Person, to any of the following Officers appointed to receive and enter the same in Books open for that Purpose, viz.

John Pownall, Esq; Solicitor and Clerk of the Reports to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations at their Office at Whitehall.

John Russel, Esq; Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy at Portsmouth.

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy at Plymouth.

That proper Notice will be given of the said Books being closed so soon as the intended Number shall be compleated, or at latest on the 7th of April.

It is proposed, that the Transports shall be ready to receive such Persons on board on the 10th of April, and be ready to sail on the 20th, and that timely Notice will be given of the Place or Places, to which such Persons are to repair in order to embark.

That for the Benefit of the Settlement, the same Conditions which are proposed to Private Soldiers or Seamen, shall likewise be granted to Carpenters, Shipwrights, Smiths, Masons, Joiners, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, and all other Artificers necessary in Building or Husbandry, not being Private Soldiers or Seamen.

That the same Conditions as are proposed to those who have served in the Capacity of Ensign, shall extend to all Surgeons, whether they have been in His Majesty's Service or not, upon their producing proper Certificates of their being duly qualified.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Thos. Hill, Secretary.

The Trustees for the Loan of 200,000 l. to the King of Sardinia, give Notice, That the Ten per Cent. Principal Money of the said Loan, due the 19th of October last, will be paid (together with five Months Interest thereon, after the Rate of six per Cent. per Annum) at the Bank of England on the 20th of this present Month.

And the said Trustees farther give Notice, That his Sardinian Majesty, in Consideration that the Subsidies which should be granted by the Crown of Great Britain to his Majesty during the Continuance of the War, were engaged for the Payment of the Principal Monies and Interest as the same became due. is pleased to direct the Payment of Fifty Thousand Pounds out of the Remainder of the said Subsidies, for the Discharge of Twenty-five per Cent. Principal Money of the said Loan to such Persons as are willing to receive the same; and the Money for the said Twenty-five per Cent. together with Six Months Interest to the 19th of April, will be placed in the Bank of England for Payment on the 20th of this present Month. And all Persons willing to receive the said Twenty-five per Cent. are desired to apply for it in Person, or by Writing, to Mr. Daniel Race, at the Bank of England, on or before the 19th of April next, after which Time no Payment will be made otherways than according to the original Conditions of the said Loan.

Whitehall, March 3, 1748-9.

Whereas it has been represented to his Majesty, That on Tuesday the 17th of February last, Thomas Fisher, Tide Surveyor of the Customs, at Sunderland, in the Port of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, came to the Collector of the Customs at the said Port of Lancaster upon Business, and, upon his Return Home in the Evening, it is supposed, from several Circumstances which have since appeared, that the said Fisher was murdered; His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the said Murder, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one (except the Person who actually committed the same) who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, or that they, or any of them, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Custom-House, London, March 3, 1748-9.

And as a farther Encouragement for bringing the Offenders to Justice, the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds for the apprehending and discovering of each of the Persons concerned in the said Murder, to be paid to the Person or Persons making such Discovery, by the Receiver General of the Customs, upon the Conviction of each Offender respectively; and in Case any of the Persons, who were concerned in the Murder above-mentioned, (except the Person who actually committed the same) will discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof, such Person or Persons shall receive the like Reward of One Hundred Pounds, upon the Conviction of each Offender.

By Order of the Commissioners,
William Wood, Secretary.

Whitehall, March 6, 1748-9.

Whereas it has been represented to his Majesty, That an anonymous Letter, dated on Wednesday Night the 1st Instant, from the Devil Tavern Temple Bar, directed to Mr. Howard near the Black Boys in Well Street, Hackney, Middlesex, was delivered to the said Howard by the Post on Saturday Morning the 4th, threatening to murder him, if he did not lay three Guineas at the Bottom of Guy's Sign Post on Cambridge Heath, on the Saturday Night following; His Majesty, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the Person or Persons concerned in writing and sending the said Letter, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

And as a farther Encouragement for making such Discovery as aforesaid, the said Mr. Deamer Howard does hereby promise a Reward of Six Guineas, to be paid upon the Conviction of any one or more of the Offenders.

Deamer Howard.

London, Jan. 16, 1748.

General-Post-Office.

Whereas the Post Boy bringing the Swaffham Mail, from that Town to Thetford, on Saturday last, the 14th Instant, was attacked on the Highway, at a Place called Bodney, between Swaffham and Thetford, in the County of Norfolk, by two Highwaymen on Horseback, who carried off the Letters contained in the Rougham, Holkham, Wells and Fakenham Bags, and also the Letters from several other Towns and Places in the Thetford Branch: The Persons who committed this Robbery are described to be both stout Men, and one of them was mounted on a light grey Horse, and the other on a Brown one. He on the Grey Horse was dressed in a Gold-laced light colour'd Waistcoat with a Great Coat over the same, and he on the Brown one, wore a complete Soldier's Dress, with Gold Button Holes.

This is therefore to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the Persons, or either of them who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, or Persons, whether Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, do, or shall make Discovery, whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same, may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer or Discoverers will, upon Conviction of both, or either of the said Robbers, be intitled to the same Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Post master General,
George Shelvocke, Secretary.

Mint-Office, Feb. 4, 1748.

WHEREAS divers evil-disposed Persons, in many Parts of this Kingdom, have a Practice of Counterfeiting the Coin, and uttering the same,



False and Counterfeit Money: Therefore all Justices of the Peace for the several Counties in England and Wales, and others whom it may concern, are desired to take Notice hereof, and send an Account to Fountaine Cook, Solicitor to his Majesty's Mint, at his Chambers in Clement's Inn, London, of all Persons now under Accusation; And also from Time to Time of all such as shall hereafter be accused of any Offence relating to the Coin, together with Copies of their Commitments, and of the Informations and Examinations relating thereto; and proper Care will be taken to prosecute the Offenders at his Majesty's Charge.

Navy-Office, Feb. 24, 1748.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy give Notice, That on Monday Morning the 13th of next Month, at Nine of the Clock, Commissioner Vanbrugh will put up to Sale, at his Office in his Majesty's Yard at Plymouth, the Hulls, Masts, Yards (and Stores to be sold with them) of his Majesty's Ships *Ranger*, Burthen 639 Tons, and *Grand Turk*, of 363 Tons. The Purchaser is to deposit 25 per Cent. at the Time of Agreement; which Deposit is to be forfeited to the Crown, in Case the Party doth not pay the Remainder of the Purchase-Money to the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and take away the said Ships as per Inventory, in Forty Days after the Day of Sale. Any Person or Persons, who are willing to buy the said Ships, &c. may view them at any Time before the Day of Sale, upon applying to the Officers of the said Yard, in the proper Working Hours.

Navy Office, March 8, 1748.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy give Notice, That on Thursday the 16th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, they will expose to Sale at this Office, the Hulls of his Majesty's Ships *Chatham*, Burthen 750 Tons, and *Fewersham* of 689 Tons, together with their Masts, Bowsprits, with two Chain and two Hand Pumps to the latter. Also the *Gibraltar*, of 374 Tons, with her Masts, Yards, and Studding Sail Booms, two Chain and two Hand Pumps, as they now lie at his Majesty's Yard at Woolwich; where they may be viewed by such Persons as are inclinable to attend the said Sale and bid for them; and as a Deposit of Twenty-five Pounds per Cent. or in Proportion thereto, is to be made by the Persons who shall purchase the said Ships and Particulars; All Persons who shall attend the said Sale are to take Notice thereof, and come prepared for that Purpose; and unless the Ships so purchased shall be paid for and taken away at the End of Forty Days after the Day of Sale, the Deposit shall be forfeited, and become the Property of the Crown.

The Court of Directors of the Bank of England give Notice, That a General Court to consider of a Dividend, will be held at the Bank on Thursday next, the 16th Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon. And also, That another General Court will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 4th of April next, from Nine in the Forenoon to Six in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governor and Deputy Governor for the Year ensuing, which Election will be declared that Evening; and the said Court will be continued by Adjournment, and held at the same Place and during the same Hours, on Wednesday the 5th of April next, For the Election of Twenty Four Directors (which will be also one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter) and the Election of the Twenty four Directors will be declared as soon as the Scrutiny is over. Printed Lists of the Proprietors having Votes, will be ready to be delivered at the Bank on Friday the 31st of March Instant.

Robert Lewin, Secretary.

South-Sea House, London, March 9, 1748.

The Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company give Notice, That the Transfer Books of Old South-Sea Annuities, will be shut on Wednesday the 22d Instant, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Wednesday the 26th of April following; and that the Warrants for the Half Year's Interest due thereon at Lady-day next, will be ready to be delivered and paid to the Proprietors on Saturday the 29th of April, on which Day the said Transfer Books will be shut.

South-Sea House, London, March 9, 1748.

The Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company give Notice, That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Threadneedle Street, on Thursday the 16th Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, being one of the half yearly General Courts appointed by the Charter.

Office for Relief of Seamen, &c.

March 11, 1748.

A Quarterly General Court of the President and Governors for Relief and Support of Seamen, &c. in the Merchants Service, will be held at the Office on the Royal Exchange, on Wednesday the 22d Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the President and Committee.

Dan. Campbell, Secr.

English Copper House, March 8, 1748.

The Court of Assistants of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England hereby give Notice, that a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Bush Lane, London, on Tuesday the 4th of April next, from Ten in the Forenoon till One in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Ten Assistants for the Year ensuing, and to consider of a Dividend. Also that the Transfer Books of the said Company will be shut from Wednesday the 15th Instant, to Monday the 10th of April next. They further give Notice, That Printed Lists of the Proprietors of Reduted Shares will be ready to be delivered at the said House on Friday the 24th Instant.

Excise Office, London, March 4, 1748.

By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise, &c. on Thursday the 16th Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jury, Several Parcels of Condemned Robes and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa Nuts, Arrack, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, &c. Printed Aliments of the Particulars thereof will be deliver'd at the said Office on Monday Morning the 13th Instant; and the Goods may be viewed there, and at the Warehouse near the Custom-house, on Tuesday and Wednesday following, from Nine in the Morning till Twelve at Noon, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon; also on the Day of Sale in the Forenoon.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of his Majesty's Ship *Dover*, Washington Shirley, Esq; Commander, who were on board her at the Time of her taking (in Company with his Majesty's Sloop *Speedwell*, James Gambier, Esq; Commander) a Dutch Galliot, called the *Jenne Marie*, laden with Wines, That the *Dover's* Share of the Produce of such Wines, which was advertised to be paid to the Agents for the *Dover* by Mr. John Morshead, Agent for the *Speedwell*, on the 22d of February last, will be distributed by Messieurs Robert Shirley and Jonas Morgan, Agents for the *Dover*, among the Officers and Company of that Ship, on the 22d Day of this Instant March, at Mr. David Herbert's, the King's Arms in Plymouth; where Recalls will be continued every second Saturday in the Month for three Years afterwards.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of his Majesty's Ship *Mermaid*, who were on board at the taking of the *St. Gabriel*, a French Privateer, in December 1744, that their respective Shares of the Bounty Money for the said Privateer, will be paid at the King's Head Tavern in Fenchurch-street, on Wednesday the 29th of March Instant. The Recalls to be at the same Place the last Wednesday in every Month.

Advertisements.

Pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Sir Simon Urlin, late of London, Kt. deceased, are forthwith to come before Thomas Lane, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove their several Demands, and claim their respective Legacies, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

March

March 1, 1749.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Printing by SUBSCRIPTION

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By a GENTLEMAN of the Middle-Temple.

Printed for Daniel Browne without Temple Bar; Charles Davis in Holbourn; Andrew Millar in the Strand; and John Whiston in Fleet Street.

TO be sold, together or in Parcels, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, Several Freehold Messuages and Lands situate in Stanmore in the County of Middlesex; and several Houses and Buildings in Fore-street and Whitecross-street, in the Parish of St. Giles Cripplegate; late the Estate of Seth Adams, deceased. Particulars may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Chancery Lane, London.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Benjamin Merryman, late of Clifford's Inn, London, Gentleman, deceased, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies before Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Bream's Buildings near Chancery Lane, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

Dr. ANDERSON'S, of,

The Famous SCOTS PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by JAMES INGLISH, Son of DAVID INGLISH, deceased, at the Unicorn, over-against the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are desired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes sealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mulletts Argent, Dr. Anderson's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Isabella Inglis underneath the Shield in a Scroll. These are of excellent Use in all Cases where Purging is necessary and may be taken with Epsom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

THIS is to give publick Notice, Pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the Amendment of the Law relating to Actions on the Statute of Hue and Cry, That Christopher Dexter, of Barkston in the County of Leicestershire, as he was travelling on Horseback from the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham to Barkston aforesaid, was robbed by two Persons on Horseback, then and still unknown to the said Christopher Dexter, in a certain Place in the King's Highway called Hoe Lane, in the Lordship of Goswold, in the Parish of Tythby and Hundred of Bingham, in the County of Nottingham, on Saturday the Fourth Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Eight, between the Hours of Six and Seven o'Clock in the Afternoon of that Day; one of which said Robbers had a black Cloth or Crape quite over his Face, and the other a whitish one; they were both middle sized Men, and both had on a dark brown Horseman's Coat; the one rode on a good grey Horse or Mare, the other on a good brown Horse or Mare; and then and there by Force robbed the said Christopher Dexter of divers Pieces of Gold Coin of the Coin of the Kingdom of Portugal, of the Value of Fifty Seven Pounds Twelve Shillings Sterling, and of divers Pieces of Gold of the Coin of this Kingdom called Guineas and Half Guineas, to the Value of Forty Two Pounds Sterling, and in Silver Coin Eight Shillings, being all in one Purse or Bag together, besides Nine Pounds in Gold and Silver in another Purse or Bag, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of One Hundred and Nine Pounds Sterling, the proper Money of the said Christopher Dexter, and besides a Silver Watch of the Value of Two Pounds and upwards.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Francis Eld, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, London, A Leasehold Estate late of Mary Bush, Widow, deceased, consisting of a Piece of Ground being Part of a Field called White Lion Field, in the Parish of St. Mary le Bon; and two New Messuages or Dwelling Houses thereon, of the yearly Value of 21 l. subject to a Ground Rent of 3 l. a Year; which said Estate is held by Lease for 70 Years, commencing at Michaelmas 1724. Further Particulars to be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, London, A Freehold Estate called Mares or Marehouse, with the Outhouses and several Parcels of Meadow, Pasture and Wood Ground, containing about 180 Acres, in the Parishes of Effingham and Abinger, in the County of Surry, heretofore lett at 90 l. a Year. Also a Messuage and Smith's Forge, or the Ground whereon the same formerly stood in Effingham, late the Estate of John Cooke, deceased. Particulars may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

THE Creditors of Mr. Thomas Bowles, of London, Merchant, who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt, are desired to meet the Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Friday the 17th of this Instant March, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Feathers Tavern in Cheapside, London, on special Affairs.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded against John Parsons, late of Golden Square, in the County of Middlesex, Brewer, intend to meet at Guildhall, London, on Friday next the 17th Instant, at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, to take the Proof of the Debts of all such of his Creditors who have not already made Proof thereof. And the Deed prepared for Payment of 16 s. in the Pound to the Creditors, will be ready at the same Time and Place to be executed by those Creditors that have not already signed the same.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Daye Barker, of Salisbury Court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Bridget, otherwise St. Bride, London, Clock Maker and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 17th and 25th Instant, and on the 22d of April next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to